# NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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in per month.

Editional and Wempherance Notices and Marriage.

Ma

all Advertisements inserted in this paper appear both in Morning and Evening Editions.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE
FORT LARGE PAPER FOR THE COUNTRY is putfeet every Saturday Moveley, at the low price of \$2 pepoint is average. Eight copies for \$10, or twenty copies
see address for \$30, and the paper in no mass continued. great the time for which it is paid.

After the means for this sheet will, be charged 20 cm;

of the each it serving.

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THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

California, Gregon, and the Mandwich Islands. positioned on the departure of each Mati Steamer & Seagree Price of acuts per copy. OREELEY & MCELEATH, Publishers

#### GENERAL NOTICES.

PF Workingmen Attend: TO THE PARK! TO THE PARK! —All persons laterested in behalf of the labering classes are requested to meet in the Park on Saturary, the 27th last at 5 o'clock, P.M. for the purpose of unboding the movement of the Journey nen Taliors of the in, in their demands for justice. "Gome one, come all, and belp to roll the ball." By order of a Committee of B711."

WORKINGMEN.

TU. S. Malls for Europe — Post Office, New York, July 25, 1850 — Mails for the U. S. Mail steamer Athetic, "College's Line," will cose at this office on Saturay, the 7th host at 16 A. M.
Letters to the Continent of Europe by this line must be seemed, 21 counts has since rate. Letters to the Continent of Europe by this line must be provided, 21 cents the single rate.

year 1. WM. V. BRADY, Postmaster.

Cultfornia Malia.—Post-Orrice, New-York, lay 26 1850—The regular Mali for Chagres, Panama and Culffornia will be dispatched on Saturday, the 27m inst. per S. Mali steamer Ohio, and whit close at this Office at P. M. Letters to Panama must be prepaid 30 cents; to Chagres cents. [1927 11] WM. V. BRADY, Postmaster,

Mercantile Library Association.—In accordance with a resolution of the Board of Direction, the delivery of Books from the deax of the Library will be sayended for two weeks, commencing Monday, 22d inst. a comparison of all Books with the new catalogue being accessary to secure its correctness. Mombets are carnessly requested to return all outstanding volumes on or before largust 4.

prequested to return all outstanding volumes on or before August 4.

In view of the great benefits to be derived therefron, it is hoped this request will be promptly and cheerfully complete with.

JOHN MERCHANF,

JOHN MERCHANF,

JOHN MERCHANF,

JOHN MERCHANF,

For other General Notices, see IIId Page.

### NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

Later from Mexico.

We have received full files of El Monitor Re publicano, Le Trait d'Union and El Daguerseo tipe of the City of Mexico, to the 19th inst. from which we translate for The Tribune the following tems of news :

The assessin of Senor Canado has been at last discovered. He is a young man about 22 years of sge, named Jose Maria Aviles. His sudden ap pearance in the mines of Temascaltapec after an absence of five years, excited suspicion, and an investigation having been established, he confessed the crime of which he was charged. He was kept in close confinement, no one being allowed to see him. He stated that he had two accomplices in the deed, and that it was committed with the design of obtaining \$4,000 which they believed he kept in his room.

The Cholera was more fatal than ever. To the 16th of June-four weeks after its first appear. ance, there had been 7,846 cases, of which 2,702 were mortal. Of the cases, 4,990 occurred in dwellings, and 2,856 in the Hospitals. The proportion of deaths has been 33 per cent. Letters from San Luis Potosi to the 9th of June state that about 80 persons were dying daily in that Capital; the total nber of deaths had reached 900. The epidemic had entirely disappeared from Guanajusto.

The Licentiate Gervasis Irayo, Deputy to Con gress from Queretaro, died from Cholers on the

The authors of the pronunciamiento in Puebla have received a full amnosty, at the instance of the

new Governor, Sr. Miguel de la Rosa. In the State of Osjaca there has been a Quixoti rebellion. A certain Evarista Liceaga, putting himself at the head of a few men, organized a force to which he gave the name of the Regenatory Army, and encamped in the village of Penjamo. Several soldiers were sent against him and after a light skirmish took possession, and were joined by

the weak garrison he had driven off. While this was going on in one part of the State Francisco and Feliciano Liceagas were arrested in the capital, imprisoned and delivered up to justice on an accusation of conspiring against the Republic

FROM RIO JANEIRO.-We have received files of the Jornal do Comercio of Rio Janeiro to June 19th, from which we take the following, the only particulars of interest : The Senate was discussing a law regulating cemeteries. The new contract of the Brisish West India Mail Steamship Company. to run vessels to Rio and Buenos Ayres, is an nounced in the Jornal of the 19th. The English war-steamer Sharpshooter, arrived on the same day

FROM PONCE, P. R .- By the bark Colby, Capt HATCH, which sailed from Ponce, P. R., on the 12th inst., we learn that Sugars were very scarce and owing to great competition prices had ad vanced about \$1 P 100 lbs.—The crop was nearly finished. American Provisions and Lumber were plenty and dull. No political news worth reporting

FROM MAYAGUEZ, P. R .- By the brig Wina hickon, Capt. Matthew, which arrived yesterday in twelve days from Mayaguez, P. R. we learn that very heavy rains have lately fallen on the island, reneering the roads so bad that no produce could be brought into market.

IP A State Historical Society-was organized at Tuscaloosa, Ala., on the 8th inst. Forty-six members were at once obtained, and Chanceller Bowis elected President. The other officers are: Col. Picket. 1st Vice President, Gen. E. D. King. 2d Vice President, Joshua H. Foster, Secretary and Hon. W. Moody, Treasurer. The new Asse cistion is known as the "Alabama Historical So ciety." The annual meeting will be held at the State University on the Monday preceding the Commencement in July, 1850.

Wr. John T. Howard of the bouse of How ard & Son, bas been elected Vice President of the Nicaragos Canal Company.

# NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, JULY 27

VOL. X ..... NO. 2895.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1850.

Books

Received at The Tribune Office for the Wesk ending July 27.

The Archivecture of Country Houses. By A. J. Downing. New York:
D. Appleton & Co. Svo., pp. 482.

Bb ral Hours. By a Ludy. New York: G. P. Putnam. 12mo. pp. 511.

Stuth's Calendar, or the Fatal Boots. By W. M. Thackersy. S. w. York: Stringer & Townsond. 24mo. pp. 112. Ehokspere's Dramatic Works-No. 20. Boston: Pholips. Samp-

tringer & Townsend's Internstional Weekly Miscellany-No.

New York Stringer & Townsend.

Ovalion delivered before the Manucipal Authorities of the Cat of Emiton, at the Cechariton of the Seventy Fourth Anniversary of Assertion Tadependence. By Z. P. Whipple. Boston: J. H.

Littell's Living Age, Aug 1. Boston . E. Littell & Co. bahusgh Journal, June. New York : C.S. Francis & Cournal of Design and Manufactures, July. New Tork

The Lendon Art Journal, July. New York: George Virtue. C. S.

the Lendon Art Journal, July. New York: George Virtue. C. 8. Francis & Co. An Gration before the Phi Bern Kuppa Society of Harvard University, July 18, 1895. By Timothy Walker. Boston: James Munros & Go. pp. 18.

July 18, 1702. Dy Immery was a large and a large and a few for pp. 18. Sen Serpest, or the Lighty sentrus. Therd Entron. Cambridge: John Bartlett. 18mn. pp. 172.
The Flough, the Loom and the Arvil, for August. J. S. Sanner, Ed-

Fhiladelphin: J. Skinner. bly at Detroit. By Joseph C. Stiles. New-York: Mark H. New

Frank Furleigh, (complete.) New York: H. Leng & Brother. So.

#### CITY ITEMS.

CARVING IN WOOD BY STEAM -We spent an hour yesterday at Worrall's Machine Shop in Elmst to witness the operation of a new and very in genious machine for carving on wood, which has lately been invented by Mr. J. M. SINGER. Tols machine, we understand, was patented about a year ago, and was in full operation for the manu facture of wooden block letters, in Taylor & Co.'s manufactory, at the time of the explosion. Mr. Singer is now about to resume the business so un-fortunately interrupted at that time.

The muchine is so simple at first sight as scarcely to seem entitled to the name of an invention. Yet, on examination, it will be found that Mr. Singer has applied a new and beautiful combination to an old form, overcoming what has hitherto proved an insurmountable difficulty to all who have attempted the construction of a machine for carving. The simple instrument called the pentagraph has long been in use for copying maps and drawings on a plane surface. By adding a vertical to the horizontal movements-the two being so nicely combined as to work with entire evenness and steadiness-Mr. Singer can produce every possible motion re quisite in carving. Another important change is this: the cutting point is stationary. The block to be carved is fixed in a sliding vice, which is attucked to the pentagraph (so to call it) and obeys every motion, lateral, vertical, forward or backward. The steel point used in cutting the wood is fixed to the extremity of a vertical cylinder, which, set in motion, revolves with great velocity, cutting a smooth and beautiful channel in the block below i

The plan of working is as follows: A model. somewhat larger than the desired carving, is placed on the table, under the further end of the frame. At the junction of the levers composing the pentagraph, is an iron point, which moved (by means of a handle to the machine) over the model, or cusions a corresponding movement in the block of wood under the cutting point; so that, in the space of two or three minutes a block letter or a gothle ornament may be cut as neatly as the most experience workman would do it in as many hours. By substituting other cutting points, or varying the size of the copy, twenty or thirty different kinds of letters may be made from one model. We saw some beautiful specimens, cut with a double swell to the sides of the letters, picture frames, saw and plane handles, ornamental moldings, cornices, &c .-More elaborate pieces of carving are executed by parallel lines, on the same principle as medallion engravings. Specimens of coats of arms which were shown us, retained the exact lines of the oricinal, needing only some slight finishing by hand

The uses to which this invention may be put are manifold. In addition to the numerous forms o wood carving of which it is capable, it answers equally well for cutting in brass or steel. One man with one machine, can cut four hundred block letters in a day, which, sold at one third the present prices, would yield a handsome profit. The manufacture of wood carvings for churches, public edifices or private dwellings, will also be so reduced come very general. Mr. Singer has patented his machine in the United States, Great Britain. France and Belgium. He has just completed : machine which will be sent to England in a few days. He will shortly establish a manufactory of wood carvings in this city.

Success of the Dolog Campana in England. Some months since we spoke very favorably of the invention of Measrs. Boardman & Gray, called the Dolce Campana Pedal Attachment. We no. tice it again now, to record its great success in Ergland. Mr. Gray went over with two of his Dolce Campana Pianos in May, and has met with a most flattering reception. He has received an order to exhibit it before the Queen as soon as the period allotted for mourning shall have expired The most emicent artists and musicians in London are unanimous in its praise. The celebrated Sir George Stuart has given a most glowing certificate f the merits of the attachment, and of the increase of power it gives to the piano-forte. Jules Bene let, the composer, is also among its admirers, and considers it so admirably adapted to the peculiar uality of Jenny Lind's voice that, with her consent, be has arranged to have all her concerts in he United States supplied with Boardman Gray's Dolce Campana Piance. The piano for her ase at sea arrived from B. & G.'s factory on Wednesday, and is now on board the Atlantic. The pianos have been quito successful, independent of he "attachment." They are pronounced by artiets and makers to be the best square pianos yet

THE RECEPTION OF GEN. G. GARIBALDI.-The Italians of this City have organized a Committee emposed of Avezzana, Foresti, Filopanti, Min elli. Secchi di Casali and other Italian citizens or the reception to be given to the defender of the Republic of Rome and the hero of Montavideo, We are glad to learn that Mayor Woodhull will recrive the distinguished Italian on he arrival. The generous hosts of the Astor House have written a letter, to be delivered to him on landing, inviting him to become their guest. We also learn that a low days after his arrival a splendid banquet wil be tendered to him at the same hotel, on which or casion Signor F. Foresti will address the Italians anden English speech be delivered by Mr. C. E

JOHNSEYMEN TAILORS .- By reference to a notice a another column, it will be seen that the journey, men tailors of this City propose holding a mass meeting this afternoon at 5 o'clock, in the Park. They intend to make a public statement of their grievances, and invite the attendance of all intercated in the laboring classes.

STREET OBSTRUCTIONS - Broadway is again blockaded by the sewer builders; and, what adds to the vexation, is, that the side streets, Marcer and Greene, in the same block, are seriously ob structed by piles of building materials. The consequence is a "stick" in the narrow passes about every bour, when the usual compliments bandied between wrathy drivers are only ended by the poremptory "back out!" or "drive on" of the Stage Inspector. It seems burdly necessary to stop all passage to build a sewer; but, if it must be done. something more like rapid progress should be made in the work. We notice in many streets that buildets, who are allowed one third of the pavement, of tener take two thirds than otherwise, thus very nearly closing the street against carts and carringes. This should be looked to. But, particularly, hurry the work in Broadway. We should hate to say that the street was blockaded all Summer.

FENNO'S PANORAMA - We visited Fenno's Pano, rama of the Overland Boute to California lest evening, and did what we could do to few pasora mas on the thousand mile scale, viz: saw it through from beginning to end. It is really an admirable work, not only executed and exhibited with a great deal of artistic skill, but entirely faithful in its representations of California scenery. The illustrations of the overland journey are of the greatest interest, from the grand and pictures que character of the region through which it passes, but in fidelity to life and peculiarity of character, those of Sacramento City and San Francisco are perhaps most worthy of note. Every house in the latter places (as they appeared last November) can be ecognized by those who have been there. The picture of California is a clear, distinct, unexaggerated representation of the most interesting parts of that marvellous country. The "rich" explanations of Mr. Fenno, which accompany the exhibition, are by no means the worst part of it. The Panorama will soon close, and the public should therefore make baste to see it.

AN ARTIST AND A MASTER OF ARTS .- At the recent commencement at Hamilton College the honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon Daniel Huntington, Esq. of this City, the well known painter. Mr. H. it seems, once passed two years in the College before he left his Greek and Latin for the more congenial pursuits of art. His determination to do so was produced by the influence of another gentleman, now a popular portrait painter in this City, Mr. C. L. Elliott. came to the College to paint some of the students: the sequaintance he formed with Mr. Huntington resulted in the adoption of his profession by the

THE BENSON GUARDS .- We have been informed by the Captain of the Benson Guards that at the time our reporter attempted to pass the 'ines on the funeral procession, he was not known to be such by the officers, and of course they did no more than their duty in enforcing orders. We make this statement with pleasure, since we have hitherto known no instance of willful discourtesy to the Press on the part of the Benson Guards-

nor, indeed, of any of our militia companies. MILITARY EXCURSION -Company D, Washing ton Greys, Capt. James Little, will visit Hartford and New-Haven next week, leaving New York on Monday afternoon, 29th inst per steamboat Hero-They will be received in Hartford by the Hartford Light Guard, and in New-Haven on Thursday afterroon, August 1, by the New Haven Grays, and return to the City on Saturday morning, Aug 3.

Horoxen.-This pleasant little place, nestled smoog the foliage on the river-side, still keeps its freshness and shade, in spite of the midsummer heats in which we have been languishing. The wind which blows over the water is the most de lightful thing possible, and if the bot weather increases, we shall spend our days on the ferry boat and aling a hammock to one of the Hoboken trees for our night's lodging.

CRICKETING AT HOBOKEN.-The return matel between the New-York and St. George Cricket Clubs takes place to-day on the ground of the New York Club at Hoboken. Wickets to be pitched at 9, play to commence at 9] A. M.

M. Bochsa, the Harpist, with Madame lately gone the round of the papers, have arrived in this city, and are now staying at the Irving House. We presume they will give an entertain

I. You p'Iratta - This nest little Italian journal edited by our friend, G. F. SECCHI DI CASALI, has just completed the first six months of its existence. It is a lively and intelligent sheet, warmly devoted to the the Italian cause, and deserves the liberal encouragement it has received.

HARLEM RAILEGAD-CITY TRACK -We under stand the work of relaying the City track with heavy T rail will be commenced next week. This is an improvement long needed, and we do not doubt the riding will largely increase when it is

Fines.-At 1 o'clock on Taursday afternoon a fire was discovered at No. 283 Second-st. It was extinguished by the Police, with little damage. Supposed to have been purposely kindled.

-At 3 o'clock on Friday morning a fire was discovered in the house south-east corner of King and Greenwich ats. Put out by the inmates and the Police, with slight damage.

The announcement in an evening paper of the death of Silas Wood is erroneous. It should have been John Wood, a brother of Silas.

EXCURSION OF THE SCHOOL OF GREENE ST. M. E. CHURCH .- This School, with a number o friends of the cause, made a very pleasant excur sion on Thursday. They proceeded in the steam boat St. Nicholas to a place near Pocantico Grove. beat St. Nicholas to a place near Posanico Grove, beyond Tarrytown, in the region celebrated for the capture of Major Andre. The day was remarkably het, but this did not prevent the juvenilies from entering with spirit in the plays and exercises usual at Pic Nics. After partaking of the various good things which each party had provided for the comfort of the body, the party assembled around a large tree, and listened to three essays, which had been selected out of thirteen furnished by the scholars, as most worthy of rewards. The day thus pleasantly work away, and as it drew toward

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF A SLOOP CAPTAIN. A complaint was yesterday made before Justice Osborne, by two young men named Andrew Mc-Nicol residing at No. 246 William-st and Benja-Nicol, residing at No. 246 William st. and Bunjamin Carr, against a Captain of a sloop. The following are the circums ances: It appears that the complainants, with two other young men, were on a sailing excursion in the bay on Thursday afternoon in a small sail boat. When about half a mile from the State Library has a small sail boat. noon in a small sail boat. When about hair a mile from the Staten Island shore, they concluded to bathe, and while thus engaged, their boat was struck by a flaw of wind and upset. While cling-ing to the beat and calling for aid, the shipper alluded to came alongside in his sloop and offered to right their boat for them, provided they would give him \$10, saying at the time that unless they

d d so, he should have to let them shift for them selves. The young men having no money with them, effered to give a watch which one of them has in pawn for that amount, which was done, and the beaevolent man right of their boat, which took left then to reach abore in an almost nasted conditior, the best way they could. They finally suc-ceeded in setting to Staten Island, and came to the city in the ferry boat. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the worthy skipper.

CHARGE OF BIGARY - Catherine Bennett and James Roberts were yesterday acrested and com-mitted for examination, on a charge of bigains, preferred by James Bennett, the musband of Cathepreferred by James Bennett, the susband of Catherine. The complainant, it appears, in the year 1846, was sentenced to the State Prison at Sing Sing for 5 years, and served out 3 years and 8 menths of the term, when he was pardoned out by the Governor of the State. On returning to his heme be found his wife living in wedlock, having been married some months previous to Roberts. He thought this a hard case, as she was the mother of five of his children, and had been very attentive to him while in prison, visiting him frequently, &c. The accused were committed by Justice Osborn for examination.

Passing a False Token - John Broobods kee er of a gracery at No 6 Albay st was yesterday arrested on complaint of Matthias Commerce, who charges him with passing to him a worthless \$5 bill, perporting to be on the Globe Bankof this City, the accused knowing at the time that the bill was valueless. The bill was previously offered by the accused to Mr. Norris Hart of No. 15 Greenwichten and the state of the Archive State of the at who informed him of its character, committed by Justice Osborne for trial.

ARREST FOR GRAND LARCENY .- A man named Wm. H. Arnold, was yesterday arrested by Capt. Whey, of the First Ward Police, on a charge of straining silk hidds and other mode, to the value of \$150, the property of Mr. Robert S. Noyes, cierk of Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall, 54 South at. Bernstein's pawn shop, 197 Bowery. The accused was taken before Justice Oaborne and held for ex-

GRAND LARCENY .- Oillicer Allison, of the First Ward, yesterday arrested Frederick Folgay, for merly a waiter in the cetting house, 15 Nassau st. on a charge of entering the room of Charles Castipe, also a waiter in the same establishment, and stending therefrom clothing and other articles to the value of \$46 50, a portion of which was found in his persession. He was committed by Justice Osborne for trial.

James White, was yesterday taken into custody on a charge of stealing a silver sugar bowl valued at \$20, from the house of Mrs. Nonan, 98 Green wich at The bowl was recovered and the accessed committed by Justice Osborne, to answer the

DEATH BY A FALL.—The Coroner held an in-quest at the City Hospital apon the body of John Lawrence, a colored man, 45 years of age, who was killed by a fall through the batchway of store 34 John at at 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon. A verdict of death by a fracture of the skull caused by a fall, was cendered by the Jury.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—An inquest was held yesterlay at the First Ward Station House, upon the body of Peter Kaise, a native of Ireland, 32 years of age, who, while in a small boat off Pier 12, East Hiver, on Thursday afternoon, accidentally fell overboard and was drowned before assistance and each him. Verdict accordingly. could reach him. Verdict accordingly.

Found in Park place, between 8 and 9 o clock on Thursday eight, by a hady named Margaret Ann Purdy, who gave the little responsibility to a Po-liceman. It was taken to the Alms House.

A Police report states that Ann Shannon, a little girl about eight years old, residing in Laurens at near Broome, was so severely beaten by a woman named Barbary Hilbert, that she was taken to the station house in spasms, which continued over an hour, when she finally recovered.

# BROOKLYN ITEMS.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION -- A special meeting of the Board of Education was held on Thursday afternoon, to take into considers tion a writ of mandamus and injunction served upon the Board, restricting them from paying out any moneys until the claims of the Orphan Asylon s are adjusted. Notice was given the Board that they would be heard before Judge Edmonds in relation to this matter on Saturday next, 27th inst. The Bornel soon went into Secret Session, and we are as net unable to give the results of the

Among the public business transacted at this session was th ers salaries, and the adoption of suitable arrangements to procure the modification of the injunction referred to; the effect of which is to stop the payments for the months of July and August. It is be lieved that the Contingent Fund at the command of the Board will amply suffice to meet these de.

The following appointments were made, upon the recommendation of the Committee on Teachers Mrs C. L'Hommidieu and Miss Margaret A. Assistante, Female Department. Miss Harriet Sollew, Assistant, Primary Depart-

I Since the determination to open Old Fort Greene as a public Park, business has settled in that section, and houses and stores are going up like magic. There is talk of making the New Park the center of the city in a few years.

Pigs and pig-pens seem to be numerous and odorous in this city, if we may judge from the complaints which we hear.

FIREMEN'S EXCURSION - Eagle Company No. 4 are about making a visit to the Capital of Yankee

# WILLIAMSBURGH ITEMS.

Rev. Morgan J. Rhees, recently called to the pastoral charge of the Baptist Church, entered upon the duties of his office last Sabbath.

FIRE.—About 5 o'clock yesterday morning the paint stop of Mr. John H. Lyon, No. 77 Southseventh at was discovered to be on fire. The flames were quickly subdued. Damage trifling.—The fire is supposed to have originated by th. hand for breaddary.

# NEWARK ITEMS.

The late storm is reported by the Mount Helly Mirror to have done great damage to the orchard and forest trees. It is said that about 220 large oaks lie prostrate in the swamp of John Irick, between that place and Burlington.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT-LOSS OF LIFE.-M William Muir of Clinton, and his two sons, went into the pond at Beicher's rule factory about 9 o'clock last evening, to bathe. Neither of them could will, and one of the sons getting suddenly off icts deep water, sunk. The father and the other son, who were standing in shallow water at the time, were unable to afford any assistance. the time, were unable to anoth the time, were unable to anoth the persons came, and his body was rescued, but life persons came, and his body was rescued, but life was extited. Every effect was made to resuscitate him, but without effect. He was 18 years citate him, but without effect. He was 18 years of sge.

SZEIOUS ACCIDENT — George, a son of Mr. Mor-ris Dean, mason, fell from the apper story to the cellar below, of the buildings erecting at the corner of New and Halsey sta, injuring him very seriously. He was in a critical situa ion hast night.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## MR. CLAYS SPEECH ON THE COMPROMISE BILL.

IN SENATE ... Monday, July 22, 1850. The Compromise bill coming up, Mr. Foors sub mitted an smendment restricting the limits of Cali fornia by the line of 350 30', and providing a Goveroment for the territory thus cut from the present imits of California. Upon this amendment, and upon the bill itself, Mr. CLAY then addressed the

Mr. PRESIDENT: I hope that this amendment will not be pressed at this moment, but that we shall have some time for its consideration. It is arown to the Senate that it has been my hope and expectation that we should dispose of all the amendats either proposed or to be proposed to the bill, i that upon the question of its engressment, Lin-ided, with the permission of the Senate to occupy some portion of its time in taking a rapid review of then to submit it into their hands, in which by the then to submit it into their hands, in which by the Constitution of the country the responsibility is placed.—The events of Saturday, of which the Senate possess information, degrived us of the opportunity of employing that day in the consideration of those amendments which were intended to be submitted or were yet before the Senate. But as some rather impatient anxiety has been manifested to arrive at the conclusion of this important subject, an anxiety in which to some extent I share with others. I have risen this morning to perform a duty toward the Committee and to the subject, which my position prompts me to endeavor to execute.

say some impationce has been manifested. I I say some impationce has been manifested. I do not mean it in any unkind sense. The Hon. Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Hair) who now sits on my left, has upon two occasions moved to they this bill upon the table; and his motion was made with all the consciousness of power, as if he felt perfectly secure not merely of the general result, but in his being cooperated with by all the opponents of the bill. It is true the Senator finally most graciously condescended to withdraw his mation to lay the bill upon the table, at my instance, for which I am profoundly grateful. But as I do for which I am profoundly grateful. But as I do not desire again to place myself in any attitude of solicitation in regard to the progress and the final disposition of this bill, I have risen, I repeat. now, to perform a duty which appertains to my po

Mr. President: In the progress of this debate it tranquillity reigns throughout the country, that there is no disturbance threatening its peace or endangering its safety, but that which was proendangering its salety, but that which was produced by busy, restless politicians. It has been maintained that the surface of the public mind is perfectly smooth and undisturbed by a single billow. I most hearnly wish I could commur in this picture of general tranquility, that has been drawn upon both sides of the Senate. I am no alarmist, nor, I thank God, at the advanced age which the Providence has been pleased to alalamist, ner, I thank God, at the savance age which His Providence has been pleased to allow me to reach, I am not very easily alamad by any luman events. But I totally misreal the signs of the times if there be that state of profound peace and quiet, that absence of all just cause for apprehension of future danger to this Confederacy, which appears to be entertained by some other senators. Mr. President, all the tendencies of the times, I lament to say, are toward disquietude, if not mere fatal consequences. When, before, in the midst of profound peace with all the nations of the earth, have we seen a Convention, representing a considerable portion of one great part of the Republic, meet together to doliberate about measures of future safety in connection with great interests of that quarter of the country! When before have we seen, not foce, but more—some half a dezen legislative bodies—solemnly resolving that if any one of three measures—the admission of California, the adoption of the Wilmot Proviso, or the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia—should be adopted by Congress, measures of an extreme character for the safety of the great interests to which I refer, in the particular section of the country, would be resorted to? For years, this subject of the abolition of Slavery, even within the District of Columbis, small as is the sumber of slaves here, has been a source of constant irritation and distants.

slaves here, has been a source of constantirritation and disquiet. So of the subject of fugitive slaves who have escaped from their lawfel owners; not a who have escaped from their lawfel owners; not a mere border contest, as has been supposed—although there, undoubtedly, it has given rise to more irritation than in other portions of the Union—but every where through the slaveholding country it has been felt as a great evil—a great wrong, which required the intervention of Congressional power. But these two subjects, unpleasant as has been the agitation to which they have given rise, ere nothing in comparison to those which have spring out of the acquisitions recently made from the Republic of Mexico. Sir, there are not only great and leading causes of just apprehension as sprung out of the acquisitions recently made from the Republic of Mexico. Sir, there are not only great and leading causes of just apprehension as respects the future, but all the minor circum-stances of the day indicate danger ahead, what ever may be its final issue and consequence. The establishment of a paper in this city, a sectional paper—(and I wish I could say that upon all occasions it propagated truth with more attention than in a particular instance it has done)—a sectional paper is established here to espouse not the interests of the entire Union, but esponse not the interests of the continuous the interests of a particular section. The allusion which I made with regard to a departure from the truth which has incidentally come to my notice, was called forth by an assertion recently made that in the State of Kentucky there was great difference and diversity of opinion upon the subject of the adoption of this measure, and that the Continuous Convention of that State had unaniof the adoption of this measure, and that the Con-stitutional Convention of that State had unani-mously, or nearly unanimously, rejected a proposi-tion in favor of the Compromise. Why, directly the reverse is the fact. I should not have noticed it at all, had I not observed on yesterday that it was copied in a paper in Mobile, and was spoken of as an undoubted fact, that even in the State of Ken-tucky there was great division on the subject of the Compromise. I will say in my place, and with the activity which apportains to my position. tucky there was great division on the subject of the Compromise. I will say in my place, and with the authority which appertains to my position, that for fifty years I have never known so much unanimity upon any question in that State. It is a State from which I received a letter from a gen-tleman formerly a democratic member of Congress— known very well to my friend from Indiana, now in my eye, from the County of Henry, one of the most populous counties in that State, in which there is a majority of democratic voters—and of which majority of 1,900 voters—this gentleman, an bon crable gentleman, I am proud to say, though I dif orable gentleman, I sm proud to say, though I dif-fer from him in politics, says that, as far as he knows or believes, there is not a solitary individual to oppose it; and the Constitutional Convention of Kentucky, instead of opposing, by a unanimous vote of the body, expressed its approbation of this pending measure.

pending measure.
One of the misfortunes of the times is the difficulty of penetrating the Northern mind with trut to make it sensible to the dangers which are —to make it sensible to the dangers which are alread—to make it comprehend the consequences which are to result from this or that course—to make it give a just appreciation to all the events which have occurred, are occurring, or which hereitably must occur. I said minor as well as major circumstances and events were all tending rapidly, as I fear, to a fattal issue of the matters in contraversy between the different portions of the Union. I have seen a pampblet—and it has been circulated with great industry—containing an exposition of Political Economy, written in a style well calculated to strike the mind of the masses, but full of error and exangerat on from one end of it to the

calculated to strike the mind of the masses, but full of error and exaggerat on from one end of it to the other-errors of every sort, acting forth in the strongest terms the apposed disadvantages resulting from the existence of this Union to the Southern portion of the Confederacy, and purtraying in the most lively bucs the benefits which would result from separating and actting up for themselves.

Mr. President, I will not now dwell upon other Mr. President, I will not now dwell upon other concernitant causes, all having the same t-sadency and all well calculated to a waken, to arouse us—if, as I hope the fact is, we are all of us sincorely desirous of preserving this Union—to rouse us to dangers which actually exist, without undersating them upon the one hand nor magnifying them upon

Sir it was in this stage or state rather of the

Sir it was in this stage or state rather of the Republic, that my friend from Mississippi, (Mr. Fcote.) something more than four months ago, made a motion for the appointment of a Committee of Thirteen. Unlike what occurred at an analogous period of the Republic, when it was my doty to

make a similar unite. In the coner and of the Capitol, and who n, on account of the benefits which
might result from the recombination of a distracted
country, the proposi ion was immediately adopted—
in the present occasion, unites what occurred at
it at haterical period, the stopes tous of the Henorable Senator from Mississippi was resisted from
day to day, from week to week, for four or fire
weeks;—an experiment to reason the introducy of
the country met with the most determined and settled resistance, as if the measure which the Committee might report, whatever might be its characted resistance, as it the measure which the Com-mittee might report, whatever might be its charac-ter, would not still be under the nower and control of the Senate, to be disposed of ny it according to its own best judgment. Finally, however, the mo-tion prevailed. A majority of the Senate ordered the Committee to be appointed. And among the reproaches which were brought forward against that appointment of the Committee by the Senator that appointment of the Committee by the Senator from Massachusetts, now in my eye, [Mr. Davis,] it was stated that it was organized and created by only a bare majority of the Senate. Sir, does such a represent as that lie in the mouth of the Senator, or of others who acted with him? A sense of my duty in this body, or in any other body of which I am a member, prompts me to respect the opinion of the majority of the Senate, and to conform to it so far as is consistent with my views, and when not so to record my vote along with the and when not so to record my vote along with the minority. But in this case, upon the constitution of the Committee, but about 30 or 31 Members voted at all, because the Honorable Senator and others who concurred with him in opposing the Committee chose to sit in sullen silence, although members of the body—a minority of the body, it is true—without voting, as it was their duty to do. Is this contumacy on their part now to be made a ground of objection to the character, constitution, or labors of the Committee?

ground of objection to the character, constitution, or labors of the Committee? Well, the Committee was finally raised, and west out. Of its composition it does not become me to speak, nor is it necessary to say anything.— The country, the Senate, will judge of that. Without, however, saying a word in respect to the humble person who now addresses you, I may be permitted to remark that a large portion of that Committee consisted of gentlemen who had homorably served their country in the highest stations at home and abroad, men of ripe experience, and whose large acquaintance with public affairs entitled them at least to respectful consideration, when they were engaged in the holy office, if I may use the expression, of trying to reconcile the discordant parts of this distracted country. After having exwere engaged in the holy office, if I may use the expression, of trying to recomeile the discordant parts of this distracted country. After having expended some two weeks upon their labors in their chamber, they agreed upon a report dailterstely made. It had bardly been presented, before all sorts of epithets were applied to the Commuttee. They were called the function decors, and the Hen Sanator from New Jersey (Mr. Dayton) seemed not only disposed to deny their healing powers, but to intimate even that they were thirtsen quacks [laughter]—that instead of bringing forward a measure to core and heal the public disease, they had brought forward a measure that only aggravated the disorders of the country, and was calculated to threaten it with more assistation.

of the disorders of the country, and was calculated to threaten it with more agitation.

Mr. President, I need not use one word of reciminating lenguage. I leave it to the Senatora them selver, who have indused in such expressions, deliberately to consider whether a measure intended at any rate as an olive branch, presented under such suspices as this was, ought to have bean so treated, and whether the Consultee who presented it ought to have been so treated.

Well, sir, the Committee presented their measure, or rather their system of measures coextensive with all the existing disorders of the country.

sive with all the existing disorders of the country, in relation to the subject of Siavery—a system which, if allowed to produce its beneficent effects, and which I extertain the highest confidence it will produce if it be adopted by Congress—will leave robing in the public mind to fester and

agitate the country.

The three first measures reported by the Committee are those now under consideration—the admission of California, the establishment of territorial governments for Utah and New Mexico and the settlement of the Boundary of New Mexico and Texas. With respect to the other two measures, I shall say but little at this time. It will be in order to speak of shem when they come up for de-bate. I cannot forego, however, the opportunity of remarking that really I think the Hon. Senator of remarking that really I think the Hea Senator from Virginia (Mr. Hunter) has manifested too much eagerness to go aside to make consistent of fault-finding with the character of these measures. He has misrepresented, it finds, not insentionally no doubt, but misrepresented, as you yourself chowed very properly, the nature of those bills. But whatever may be their character at present, whost they are taken up to be considered by the Senate, it will be in the power of the Senate to modify them according to the wishes of the Hon. Senator from Virginia. In two important particulars that Senator misconceives the character of these two measures. First, in relation to the remedy by record in the recovery of fugitive slaves. That was intended to be, as his colleague could have told him, merely a cumulative remedy to that already in existence.

have told him, merely a contract of the Senator already in existence.

Mr. Mason (interposing)—I am sure the Senator will induce me one moment. My colleague is not now in his seat. When he proceeded to discuss the measure upon a former day, he was promptly called to order and not allowed to proceed.

called to order and not allowed to proceed.

Mr. CLAY—I do not mean to go further than the Senster himself did. I have remarked that I do not mean to argue this question at large. I wish to answer those objections only which green urged, after which I shall pass over the salget. I should have almost concluded by this time, if the honorable Senster had not there are it his duty to interpose. I was merely going to observe, that the remedy of cartying a transcript of the record to the State to which the fagitive had fled, which his colleague alluded to in the bill for recovering fugitive alsves, was merely cumulative, and I also intended and very was merely cumulative, and I also atcoded to observe that there is nothing in the bill which proposes the abolition of the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia, which prevents the slaveholder from passing through the District in transitu with his body servant—nething to prevent him from retaining him here in his possession. The only object was to revive the law of Maryland, and only object was to revive the law of marylane, and deciare that if a slave be brought here for sale, then the person who brings him here for that purpose shall be liable to the penalty provided for in the law. But I pass from this subject. I mean to confine myself, while I address the Senate, to the

confine myself, while I address the Senate, to the three pending measures.

Mr. Hunter—Will the Senator from Kentucky allow me to explain. I do not wish to prevent him—because I was called to order—from going into the subject as fully as he may choose. I hope he will be permitted to do so it he has any such desire. In relation to that provision of the act prohibiting the slave trade in the District of Columbia, he will find, if he will refer to that resolution, that it contains a prohibition of an introduction of slaves here for the purpose of being transported elsewhere. If that prohibition to transport them elsewhere would not cover the case of a man who has arrested a fugitive and brought him and deposited him here, while on his way home, or that of the man who should be accompanied by his slaves while emigrating to another country, I do not know what language could be framed that would do so. I have not the resolutions by me, or I would read the provision. bree pending measures.

read the provision.

Mr. CLAY—I am pretty sure that the honorable
Senator is mistaken, and that it will be found so
upon looking at the bill. H speaks of resolutions.
I put it to the cander of the Senate, why the honorable Senator should go back to resolutions offered orable Senator should go back to resolutions offered by me in the beginning of the seasion. The question is not with regard to them, or whether they be compatible or not with the measures reported by the Committee, but with respect to the bill, which differs in several important particulars from my resolutions. The Committee presented such measures as were agreeable to them; and with respect to the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, it was their intention simply to revive the law of Maryland, and to provide for the case of the introduction of slaves into the District as merchandise.

Mr. Huster: The Senator will pardon me; when I used the word "resolutions," I meant the bill, and I find on examination, that the bill is as I have stated.

have stated.

Mr. CLAY: Very well. With regard to the intention, that is as I have stated; if the language does not effect that intention, we should all be very willing to give it a form acceptable to the Senator from Virginia. The language was only designed to prohibit the Slave Trade, which consists of purchasing and bringing slaves into the District of Columbia, puting them into dejor's here for the purpose of being transported to foreign and distant markets. As to an idea which has been mentioned here upon a former occasion. I have already asid markets. As to an idea which has been mentioned here upon a former occasion, I have already said that if a person residing in the District chooses to go out of the District five or ten miles, and purchase slaves for himself, the law would not prevent himfrom doing so. But I am taking up more time agos this subject, than I intended. When the proper time arrives for its distance. per time arrives for its discussion, the bill will be vir dicated from the errors into which I still think